DUMB.

from The Cornhill.

Our life's profoundest joy and sorrowitg,
The heights of loying and the depths of hate,
Are to eternal silence doomed by fate.
Though glib with wordy atterances that spring
From every futile, evane-seem thing.
Light passing feelings throng the outer gate;
Spechless within, the heart is isolate;
Stient upon his throne still sits the king.
Ever our deepest things are unexpressed;
The fullest rapture still must voiceless be,
The keenest anguish never tongue can free
Secret mysterious famate of each breast!
Birt with appalling solitude—alone
It lives its life—it dies its death, unknown!

MRS. LUMLEY.

HOW ORLANDO ROUTED HER.

Onesimus Bailey and his wife were veritable benefactors to the Burnt Swamp neighborhood. When I made a statement like the above to old Mrs. Stomper one day she said that "p'raps they was benefactors, but that she never seen folks but what meant to be that kind of thing more'n

'Nesimus 'n' 'Nesimus's wife did. "If they benefited, it was mighty unintentional on their part."

"Tewbissure" asserted Harriet Lumley, nodding her head in confirmation of Mrs. Stomper's

remarks Harriet was out of the almshouse for a season, and was spending some time with Mrs. Stomper, who was a very distant cousin. In fact, she had been visiting there a good while, and had asserted several times that "she hadn't no intention of goin' back tew the poortouse agin."

Possibly this decision of hers was one reason why she so markedly agreed with everything her hostess said. Her deference, and her painful eagerness to think everything she guessed that Mrs. Stomper thought, almost seemed as if they picht sometimes be a trifle cloying. As shrewd Reuben Stomper, the ausband, said :

'Anybody but Sarah'd ben clyed with that lick-spittle long ago. But somehow Sarah could swaller any amount of that kinder thing." It was probably from the emphasis with which

these words were spoken that Mrs. Stomper did not find pleasure in witnessing the "swallering" of this constant flattery Harriet Lumley was shrewd in her way! too.

She confided to a sister resident of the poorhouse thee her Cousin Sarah's cheese jest suited her, 'n' she guessed she should make quite a stop with her. Any way she, Harriet Lumley," "wa'n't goin' back ter no poorhouse that put merlasses in doughnute, 'n' had sage theese 's often's they did

She was in the habit of speaking of "the town" as if it were a double headed hyena which went about gobbling up the substance of the poor for whom it provided.

She had a feather bed, a chair or two, and a large pewter porringer, which were stored somewhere. She was continually proclaiming that "she was goin' ter give away them things, 'n' the town shouldn't have um. The town had 'nough of peor folks's things: they shouldn't git hers."

Certainly one would have said that the town was "around nights," like the above mentioned hyena, or like a burglar. Mrs. Lumley frequently displayed the key of the place where the feather bed and the porringer were locked up; and she would triumphantly declare that "she'd git the better of the town," as no doubt she had al-

This lady had been a widow three times: at each interval of bereavement she had been, technically speaking "on the town."

The ordinary feminine judgment could not un derstand why three men, at different stages in furriet's life, should have wished to share that But the feminine mind is frelife with her. quently at fault in such cases. In this instance it could only see that "she that was Harriet Bisbee" was tall, and that she had a good deal of very flabby-looking flesh; that she was swarthy to an Indianlike degree, and had light blue eyes very near together. At the period of our acquaintence she had long since lost all her eth, but had acquired the power of quickly masticating large quantities of food with her gums. If there was anything on a table that was not quite so good, and that it would be agreeable to the family to have eaten and "out of the way," then Mrs. Lumley found that on account of having lost her teeth she "couldn't do nothin' with that kind of victuals." She always chose the middle of the loaf, the upper mide of biscuit, the inside piece of meat, the mealiest potato-all because she had no teeth. mealiest potato—all because she had no to be tion was all the be put in the table and the be put in you would be astonished at the power of Harriet Lumley's gums.

Fred Stomper, a grandson of the Stompers did not scruple to say that "old Lumley could crack a pig-nut with her jaws." All the world knows there is nothing in New-England so hard as

Harriet explained that her teeth had crumbled away very early; it was so with all the Bisbees. As nearly as we could gather, she had become toothless before the death of her first husband, and thereafter it had been the aim of the two succeeding consorts to save money enough to buy Harriet some "sets" of the den-"Sets" is what she always said when referring to artificial teeth, whether from a certain sense of refinement or from some other cause we did not know.

This ambition of her different husbands was often mentioned by her, and usually cited as a proof of her attractions and their devotion to

the same. It seemed sad that this devoted struggle to save a sum for such a worthy purpose should never meet with fruition. When Harriet spent the day with us she related all the particulars concerning this phase in the lives of her husbands.

She said "they was all good, likely men, and she mourned for um all." It was a peculiarity worthy to be noted that the two first had amassed a sufficient sum for "sets" for Harriet, and that then they had been inconsiderate enough to die and the money was used by the widow to pay the fumeral expenses, after which she had gone "on saut the town," as there had been no more property It almost seemed that, even though these partners of Harriet might have been "likely," they could hardly have been "scrabbling" or they would not have died so poor.

I suppose it must have been because I was only woman and could not see from the clearer mas culine point of view that my strongest feeling when listening to Mrs. Lumley's discourse was a feeling of thankfulness on behalf of those hus They must be so glad to be dead rather than alive and with her. If I had been a Spiritualist I would long ago have summoned up their spooks and made them tip a table over in testimony to their present superior happiness.

It came to pass that, after Mrs. Lumley had been at Mrs. Stomper's for nearly three months she began to call frequently upon us, and to admire us in every way. We were "the splendides housekeepers, even if some folks"-shaking he head mysteriously-"did say we wasn't. she had never et no sugar cookies that anywhere near equalled ours." She kept coming, and she praised everything connected with us. We were We said if we could only get some body to take care of the cow and horse and chickens and the two dogs and the cat we would certainly go away for an indefinite sojourn. But others was taking care of their own animals

and we stayed at home with ours. One night after "the chores" were were sitting on the little east piazza. We had just been talking about Mrs. Lumley and saying we were sure she meant to visit us, and what should we do, when Mr. Stomper's roan horse and great, old-fashioned covered wagon came into the yard. Mr. Stomper was on the front seat; behind him we saw the dark, greasy-looking face which sur-

mounted Mrs. Lumley's frame. per grinned at us and winked. He will from the carriage and helped out on, saying he had brought us a vishe took bundles and bandboxes and put them in a row on the Orlando, our Yorkshire terrier, Mr. Stomper grinned at us and winked. He lumbered down from the carriage and helped out his companion, saying he had brought us a vis-Then he took bundles and bandboxes

went and snuffed disdainfully at each and was with difficulty restrained from snarling at the owner of them. He is a very bright dog, and he despises Harriet Lumley, though she always calls him "good doggie."

Gertrude asked Mr. Stomper if he would go to the barn and see if the horse had a touch of the thrush. When he went with her she inquired what we had done to him that he should bring Harriet to us.

He replied that " we hadn't done nothin', but the fact was he guessed their cheese didn't suit her any more; 'n' he guessed, too, that Sarah 'd got

Gertrude grouned that we couldn't possibly bear it, and we should have to send to the town. Mr. Stomper chuckled and wished we would:

for his part he wished the town 'd git Harri't Lumley, 'n' keep her. He'd "be willin' to pay his taxes twice over, if they would keep her where she belonged.

The two returned to the vard as I was laboriously earrying Mrs. Lumley's luggage into the house. After Mr. Stomper had climbed over the shafts of his carriage, and while he was gathering up the reins, but before he had begun to cluck, I beckoned to him to stop. I ran out to him. I told him that this was really more than we could endure. Famine, pestilence and death had to be borne, but it did seem as if Harriet Lumley might be abated, and I asked him if he couldn't go and see the selectmen. What were selectmen for if they were not to protect the townspeople in emergencies like this? Were we not to be at liberty to join in the pursuit of-I knew I was growing incoherent and I stopped. I do not remember ever to have had such a frantic feeling of rebellion and of helplessness. There was Harriet Lumley in the house; and there was Orlando barking at her: why didn't he lacerate her ankles, and never pause in the operation as

long as the ankles were there to be lacerated? There was Harriet Lumley, and I knew that it was not for a matter of a few days or weeks that she would be there. Probably seasons would come and go, and still-oh, it was too bad! You householders who have suffered in like manner will sympathize with us.

There is a great deal of talk about the virtues of hospitality. When you do your own work and have friends whom you would like to entertain, you know what it is to have your spare room taken and your bread eaten by some one whom you do not like, who does not care a penny for you, and who is only making a convenience of You who have experienced what it is to be made a convenience of," know how galling it is.

Do you not writhe? Do you not groan? Do you not wish you had the moral courage to say to that visitor that you would be greatly pleased if she would leave your spare room, and let you eat your bread in peace? But the virtues of hospitality. I have discoursed elsewhere on this subject.

Mr. Stomper's rough face showed that he pitied us. He leaned out from his wagon and pointed his whip toward the house.

"I guess," he said, impressively, "that I know jest exactly how you feel; ain't I had her under my nose for goin' on three months? She's the durndest, dumbdest, cantankerousest old cuss I ever seen! 'N' the worst of it is how she go round my wife, a soapin' 'n' a slavin'! I tell you what, if you really want to send to the selectme-I sh'll be goin' by there next week to the center 'n' I'll take your word. G'lang! cluck ' gid up!

He continued to shake the lines and to give utterance to the above ejaculations, until the roan horse made a straightening movement with his backbone, which movement started the covered wagon, and Mr. Stomper was carried out of the

When I went into the house, I found the sitting-room deserted by all save Orlando, who was barking at the door which led into the front entry and up stairs. Then I knew that Harriet had gone to her room, doubtless to "lay down"

for a short time. Presently the door opened, and Gertrude ap-

Gertrude said he should not be put in the back room, and that she liked to hear him. When I asked why, she explained that it was because Mrs Lumley intended to take a nap in the chamber

directly over us.
We had never known so well as in the days that We had never known so well as in the days that followed how valuable our Yorkshire was. His antipathy toward Harriet appeared to increase with every hour. He would sit down in front of her and growl and bark until I could have hugged him even more closely than I had ever done. When she was in her room he would watch his chance to run up the stairs and bark at her door. I am afraid we gave him a good many chances. It was

she was in her room he would waten his chains to run up the stairs and bark at her door. I am afraid we gave him a good many chances. It was delightful to us that he could express his feelings when we were not allowed to express outs. We embraced him in secret: we gave him delicious bones: we fold him we didn't know what we should do without him. He looked at us through his lovely eye-locks, and wagged his tail, and went and barked and kieked by the door leading into the room where Mrs. Lumley was sitting.

It was in vain that she assured him and us that he was the sweetest doggle she had ever seen. She might be able to "get round" Sarah Stomper, but she could not get round Orlando. His animesity never relented in the slightest degree. She did not tell us how she felt, but our ears were nearly worn out with hearing that shrill sound. Besides, it is particularly wounding to one's self-love to be disliked by a dog.

It was on the morning of the fifth day of the visit. We had watched for Mr. Stomper that we might send word to the selectmen, for we had made up our minds.

At precisely ten minutes after nine we saw the old roan horse and the covered wagon. Mrs.

At precisely ten minutes after nine we saw the old roan horse and the covered wagon. Mrs. Lumley was on the piazza with us.

"Ain't that Reuben Stomper?" she asked. "I wanter arsk him to take me down to Jane Brown's."

Brown's."

ing after her, leaving us in a state of tremu

ing after her, leaving us in a state of tremulous hope.

She came back and inquired if we would "help her git her things ready, for she could ride right down to Jane's.

Need I say that we helped her?

Just as Mr. Stomper was about to assist her into the carriage, Mrs. Lumley turned round and gave a kick toward Orlando, who dodged her feot and barked as if he weighed a great deal more than eight pounds.

"He's the peskiest dorg I ever seen!" she cried.

"I'd pison him in a minute if I could!"

The way that terrier pranced, and curled, and sidled after our guest was gone partially give vent to our own emotions.

Teward night Mr. Stomper drove into the yard on his way home. He said "he guessed he wouldn't git out; he only stopped to ask how much we'd take for that dorg."

"Millions wouldn't buy him," we answered in concert.

MARIA LOUISE POOL.

much we'd take lot buy him," we am wouldn't buy him," we am MARIA LOUISE POOL.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN THIS MONTH.

From The Albany Argus.

Some interesting details of the event (the partial eclipse on October 20) were gleaned from Professor

From The Albany Argus.

Some interesting defails of the event (the partial eclipse on October 20) were gleaned from Professor Boss last evening. The shadow caused by the interception of the moon, will first fouch the earth's surface near the international boundary in Alaska, and it will leave the earth at a point about 500 miles north of the north cost of South America.

For the reason that the eclipse is not a total one, astronomical value. At the time of the cellipse the moon will be farther from the earth than usual, and, as a consequence, its apparent diameter will be only about nine-tenths that of the sun. Therefore, it will not be great enough to hide the orb, even if the eclipse were central at any point of the earth's surface. The point of the moon's shadow does not reach the earth, only the haif shadow or pneumbra touching the greatest obscuration is in Labrador, but the eclipse will be visible over nearly the whole of North America, except the southwestern coast, and in the northern part of South America. The eclipse will be smaller in the western States than here. At Albany it will begin at 12:03 p. m., and end at 3:04 p. m., standard time. The conditions for visibility are therefore good. Looking at the sun three minutes after noon through a well smoked glass, the dark body of the moon will soon after be seen entering upon the sun's disk at a point to the right or west of the uppermost point of the disk. The greatest obscuration will be at 1:38 p. m., when the moon will cover about one-half of the sun's surface. For places to the eastward or westward of Albany the standard times of beginning and ending will differ from that for Albany by one minute for about every thirty-five miles of distance, and will be

WESTMINSTER.

THE PEERS AND THEIR GILDED CHAMBER-LORD CARDIGAN'S FAMOUS TRIAL

This is housecleaning time at Westminster. Not political housecleaning; that job was done some time ago, when the general election turned Lord Salisbury out of office and let Mr. Gladstone in, and there was quickly made a clean sweep of all office holders not protected by the Civil Service law. The name of the latter, however, is legion, and the actual changes in office that are made or can be made by a new government are comparatively few. A new Postmster-General comes in, for ex ample, but the same old Permanent Clerk remains. the real director of the great institution in St. Martin le Grand. And so it is all the way through the British Government. Permanent clerks make up the rank and file of the service, and look with utter unconcern upon the rise and fall of Ministries. Premiers may come and Premiers may go, but they hold on forever.

But it is housecleaning time at Westminster, real. literal housecleaning, executed with mop and broom, and numbrush and thread and needle. Advantage is being taken of the absence of Parliament to give the great palace a thorough overhauling, such as it has not had for years. The House of Lords, indeed, has not been renovated for nearly half a century. That is to say, the chamber in which the House meets. As for the House itself, it has never been wholly renovated, and probably never will be until it is abolished altogether, in accordance with the Radicals' desire. The House of Commons, meaning the architectural, not the personal House, has not been so reglected. Almost every year it gets more or less overhauling. Yet there is much now to do with it, and indeed the changes there are to be more sweeping than in the Lords. The various rooms about the hall opening upon the lobbies are being altogether rerranged, scarcely one being left to its former use Whip rooms, postoffice, refreshment bar, and many others, are being transferred from place to place so that when Parliament reassembles the Members will need guide books and maps to find their way around. A hydraulic elevator hes been put in, to carry visitors to the Ladies' Gallery. The beams and other woodwork of the ceiling have been overed with sheet lead to protect it from fire. from which one might infer that uncommonly heated debates are expected for next session.

The most interesting work, nevertheless, is in the House of Lords. That used to be called the 'Gilded Chamber," not with reference to its occupants, but to the profusion of gold leaf on its walls and ceiling. In late years this title has eldom been applied, because the gold has become dull and obscured with dust and dirt. There has been a widely prevalent idea that the gilding itself has perished, destroyed by the sulphurous fumes of the gas with which it is lighted. Now, for the first time since the hall was opened, in 1874, a areful examination has been made. A liberal use f soap and water has removed the accretions of forty-five years, and the gilt beneath is revealed once more! intact, and as brilliant as when it was The paint, too, is unfaded and uninjured. The woolsack and the benches are being covered with new red morocco, and every part of the stately chamber is being put in the best of repair. The gaslights will be used no more. Indeed, the fixtures have been removed, and in their places are ten electric chandeliers, each bearing thirty-six powerful lamps. Amid all this revamped splendor the Peers will fight their great fight with the Commons, a fight, as many think, the result of which may largely determine the future of the Upper

Lord Salisbury himself admits that it is entirely legitimate and constitutional to discuss the reform, or even the abolition, of the House of Lords, in view of which the Radicals of the Commons are not likely to hesitate so to do. Yet in discussing the Constitution of the Lords the Lower For a short time.

Presently the door opened, and Gertrude appeared. The terrier tried to make a dart through before the door was closed. Not succeeding in this, he went on barking and kicking out with his hind legs with great vigor, and apparently with himmeness satisfaction to himself.

Gertrude said that she had performed the part of lady's maid to our guest by unfastening bags until she had come to the desired "loose gown:" and that she was to make a cup of green to in half an hour, as Mrs. Lumley's constitution made it necessary for her to have green rather than black tea. Gertrude closed her remarks by saying that Harriet had never seen such a pleasant house, nor such a han some bedspread.

Orlando barked so continuously that conversation was almost impossible, and I suggested that the beput in the back room. To my astonishment, Gertrude said he should not be put in the back. House will be dealing with its own author, for of the Parliament into two Houses was first recognized and provided for. The creater peers were to ontinue their assemblies at the word of the King himself, while the lesser peers were to be convened by the sheriffs. "We shall cause," says the King n chapter 14 of the Charter, "the Archbishops Bishops, Abbots, Earls and Greater Barons to be separately summoned by our letters. And we shall cause our sheriffs and bailiffs to summon generally all those who hold of us in chief." The lesser barons did not all care to go to court, it being an expensive task, and so they presently began choosing certain of their number to represent the whole Then the large cities and boroughs began choosing representatives in like manner. And so the House of Commons had its origin.

> The House of Lords was at first small in numbers, the spiritual peers forming the majority. The temporal peers were only such as had feudal tenure of baronies. But Edward I inaugurated a new system of creating peers by royal writ, and Richard II went further and created them by letters patent. At the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses the temporal peers were a majority, there being fifty-three of them, against forty-seven bishops and mitred abbots. The wars reduced their number, so that Henry VII only called wenty-nine together to his first Parliament. He oon created more, but at no time in his reign were there more than fifty. At the time of the Reformation, under Henry VIII, an important change occurred. The monasteries were abolshed and the abbots were withdrawn from the House of Peers, leaving only the two archbishops and twenty-four bishops. Even then the spirit-ual peers composed one-third of the House, while now they form less than a fifteenth, their number naving remained unchanged, while that of the temporal peers has been largely increased.

> The next important change came in 1707. On he union with Scotland it was stipulated that cottish peers should not, as a body, be admitted, out only certain representatives chosen by them. Thus the principle of election was introduced, and it was enlarged a century later, when, on the union with Ireland, similar Irish representative peers were provided for. Then came the Judicature act, under which Lards of Appeal in Ordinary are made, during their tenure of office, Members of the House of Lords. So it is seen that the House is not wholly composed of life members. nor of persons entitled to their seats by hereditary Therefore, further changes in its constidescent. tution would be by no means startling. Not all hereditary peers are entitled to seats in the House of Lords, nor are all who are entitled to seats hereditary peers. There is a possibility, therefore, of revolutionizing the character of the House without altering a single existing principle. Perhaps, however, the greatest change of all has occurred through the growth of the House in numbers. At the end of Elizabeth's reign there were fifty-nine temporal peers. During the Stuart dynasty the number was swelled to 150, largely through the infamies of the Merry Monarch's court. George III came to the throne there were During his long reign he created no less than Many of them have since been merged or have become extinct. More than 100 have been created during the present reign, and there are now in the neighborhood of 550 Members in the Upper House. Among the functions of the House of Lords that

> have fallen into disuse, one of the most notable is that of trial of criminal cases. An English nobleman, accused of crime, has a right to demand a trial by his peers, that is, by the House of Lords. Nowadays this right is seldom claimed. That notorious profligate, St. Leonards, throatened

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



to demand it a few years ago, when he was CANADIAN EXPORT DUTIES.

failed, and a few days later murdered in cold

blood a gentleman who had interfered and pre-

vented the outrage. Being arrested, he demanded

a frial by his peers, and, though his guilt was

jaws of death, into the mouth of hell."

colume to your lordship?" Lord Cardigan's reply

was a draft for a large sum of money, and the

AMATEURS IN BUSINESS.

SELLING PHOTOGRAPHS TO PAY THE EXPENSES

OF THEIR HORBY.

the fascinating pur-nit of taking pictures find them

selves forced into doing a little professional work in

order to pay the expenses of their alluring hobby.

said a Harlem woman to a reporter the other day,

to persuade people, women especially, to order photographs, is being practised pretty successfully

ould like to have her children's pictures taken, t

send to her friends, but she cannot spare the time to get the children and herself all dressed and ther

fore, to say nothing of the charges which must be made by a photographer who pays office rent. Some

washday morning when she is up to her elbows it soap-suds she answers a knock-at the door, and it

a good deal surprised to find a man there who holds before her eyes a pretty photograph of her own little

"I saw these pretty children," answers the wily photographer, "dressed so neatly going to the park

the other day, and I took the liberty of grouping

them, ma'am, upon the sidewalk and making a pict-

teur, always on the lookout for pretty subjects, and

so I photographed the little ones for myself, when I saw how well it turned out, I thought I would call and let you see it. If you would like a few for yourself, I will make copies for 25

Now, if there is any time when children look

well, bables especially, it is just after they have been

fed and washed and dressed and sent out for a walk or a play. An hour afterward they look like different

children. Now, it's an exceptional woman who can resist the temptation of ordering a few pictures when

she sees her favorite Johnny with his pretty curls looking extremely natural and smiling at her with

eyes so like his father's. It is the nature of chil-

dren to behave at their worst when a mother wants

to show them off, and when nobody expects anything

of them to act and look their pretitest. And now there they sit before their delighted mother, well taken, without any trouble to her, and if she has a

dollar anywhere the photographer is pretty sure to

"And what," asked the reporter, "of the pictures

Well, if he's wise," was the answer, "the pho-

well, if he's wise, was the answer, and pole-tographer keeps them dark, I suppose. But you should have heard the reception one of them got last week on the floor above me. A big weman lives up there who has one of the homeliest little boys you ever hild your eyes on; but she dresses

him most expensively and takes her satisfaction out

in looking at his clothes. This photographer had taken

a picture of Jimmy after he had been playing foot-ball in the street and I saw it as he came to my door on his way up. It was the living Image of Jimmy, thin bow-less, pug hose, cross eyes and all, and his clothes were dirty and torn. The artist said it was picturesque, but I waited out in the hall to hear what the woman would say, and sure chough, soon

want the woman would say, and sure enough, soon
That a picture of my fine key, ye dirty pedler the picture off that one on it.

able flat, anyway? "The young man went. Yes, indeed, sir, they do run risks. Nobody wants to see or hear the exact truth about misself. But I will be hearing the truth about myself if I don't get back to my oven, for my husband will be home in an hour, and art stands no show with him alongside of his

A TENDER HEARTED DOG.

From The London Spectator.

If you think this little ancedote of canine friendliness worthy of "The Spectator," will you insert it for me? I cast week a sich dog took up its abode in the field behind our house, and after seeing the poor thing lying there for some time. I took is food and milk andwater. The next day it was still there, and when I was going out to feed it, I saw that a small pug was running about it, so I took a widn out with me to drive it away. The pug planted isself between me and the sick dog, and barked at me savagely, but at last I drove it away, and again gave food and milk andwater to my protege. The little pug watched me for a water to my protege. The little pug watched me for a few moments, and as soon as he felt quite assured that

thin-legged critter? Sure, ye must have go ture off that one on the bill-hoards they've astin' around lately of the 'spider Child' ock-eyed kid my Jimmy? Be off with ye no artist, only a pedler and don't ye know, theven' pedlers are allowed in this respect.

first thought of that way to amuse himself."

that don't flatter the children!

Many photographers who started as amateurs in

letters were never published.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

brought to book for a peculiarly evil act, but did not fulfil his threat. In former years, however, trial by peers was common enough. There LUMBER. was the infamous Lord Mohun, in the reign of good Queen Anne.". He attempted the kidnapping of Mrs. Bracegirdle, the great actress, and

TO BUILD MILLS IN THE DOMINION-TO DESTROY THE RAFTING BUSINESS.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 12 (Special.)-An agitation of

undeniable, was acquitted by a majority vote A few years later he was again tried for another murder and acquitted, and some years after that he killed a third man, one of "his peers," but himself got killed at the same time. The last such trial by the House of Lords was one of the most famous in all its history. It, occurred something more than fifty years ago, and the man on trial was none other than the illustrious Lord Cardigan, the leader of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. He had been colonel of a regiment in India. One of his captains was Harvey Tuckett, a gentleman of ancient and noble lineage. Between Lord Cardigan and Tuckett's young and beautiful wife a flirtation soon oc curred. One day Captain Tuckett, who, by the way, was twice his wife's age, found on the floor of her room a note from Cardigan containing most dishonorable expressions. He demanded of her an explanation, and she protested her inno sence, declaring that that was the first note of that kind she had received from the Earl, and that she only refrained from resenting it and showing it to her husband at once through fear appeared to be satisfied lest the Earl would, from his superior rank, bring harm upon them. Captain Tuckett believed this story, and forthwith challenged the Earl to fight

a duel. Cardigan replied that etiquette forbade him to fight one of his own officers. Then Captain Tuckett resigned his commission and renewed the challenge. By this time they were all back in England. The challenge was accepted, and they met at Wimbledon. Tuckett was badly wounded at the second shot, and Lord Cardigan was forthwith arrested. The penalty of his of fence was death. An ordinary court would have convicted him. But the Peers acquitted him on a flimsy technicality, and he went to the Crimea to win everlasting renown by riding "into the As to pour Tuckett, he, too, would have been tried and probably convicted, since he would have been brought to the Old Bailey, but he fled to America with his pretty wife, and lived in ob-scurity and poverty in the city of Philadelphia To the end of his life, the mutual devotion between him and his wife was perfect. But after his death she led a checkered career, part of the time as a theatre manager, in which business she was not successful. In the stress of poverty she finally revealed the truth of the romance and tragedy of her life in India. She wrote to Cardi-"Under pressure of necessity, and by the advice of friends, I am about to publish in a little volume the letters which you wrote to me in India. May I be permitted to dedicate the to England.

The sawmill men in the Georgian Bay region where American mill-owners have purchased limits and are getting out pine logs, towing them across Lake Huron to the American side, are now urging the Dominion Government to reimpose the export duty on pine, if not on spruce logs. They say, as before, that this is the only way to compel the Americans to erect mills in Canada and give employment to Canadian labor. The logs go principally to Cheboygan, Alpena, Port Suginaw and other Michigan points, to Toledo and Cleveland, and to Buffalo, Lockport and Tonawanda. There are a hundred mills on the Saginaw River alone, and all depend almost entirely upon getting a supply of logs from the Georgian Bay district. It is about 150 miles by water from the French and Spanish Rivers in that among the flat-house population. You know many district to Saginaw Bay. Many of the Saginaw the sawdust being a cheap fuel. Some time ago the Government of the Province of Ontario, which owns the pine limits, made it a condition that all logs should be cut in Canada. This was aimed at the American mill-owners. Of late, however, the provision about cutting in Canada has been set aside for the Government naturally desires to get as much as it can for limits and Americans will buy freely so long as they are permitted to raft the logs to their own mills. The Georgian Bay people are angry at the Ontario Government and are bringing influence to bear upon the Government of the Dominion to induce it to reimpese the export duty at a figure sufticiently high to destroy the rafting business. They argue that the United States Treasury would not dare to add a dollar to the American duty on sawn pine lumber from Canada as in effect provided by Section 218 of the McKinley act, because the American supply of timber is running short and Canadian lumber must be im-

While travelling in Persia a short time ago Count Andor Szechenyi, of Hungary, according to the "Pesther Lloyd," was favored with an opportunity to cead parts of the daily journal kept by the Shah during his last visit to Europe. The Count has pubished a number of quotations from His Majesty book, which show his manner of judging European

"we were looking at a painting representing an ass. I asked: 'What is the price of this painting?' The director of the exhibition, who was a corpulent man with a white beard, looked up the price list, and said: One hundred English pounds,' which are equal to 250 Persian toman. I answered: "The price of a live ass The hundred English period of a live ass Persian toman. I answered: "The price of a live ass is at the most £5; why should this be so dear when is at the most £5; why should this be so dear when plied: Because it causes no expense and ents neithe hay nor oats.' I said: 'Although it causes no expense, it can, on the other hand, neither carry bur-

"One evening we were at the circus. There were emarkable horses there, with spots. These horses have been taught so that they execute every command readily. The master said to them: 'Stand still!'
They all stood still. He said: 'Stand up!' At once
they all raised their feet and heads in the air. He said: 'Run around the ring!' They did so. In short, hey did whatever he told them to do. Human beings night take them as an example. Beautiful, hand-somely dressed women galloped about the ring on norses, sprang upon the beasts, jumped through rings, turned somersaults backward, falling upon the ground without huiting themselves. Both women and hildren accomplished feats which it is impossible describe. They seemed supernatural, small, pretty children turned somersaults and made handsprings in a way that was truly wonderful. They danced also on tightropes, something which-with the exception of monkeys and spiders-cannot be done by any breathing being. In short, they accomplished won-

rs. It was a spectacle ever to be remembered.
"One day we visited the church, which is situated on an island in the river. There I conversed with the chief priest. of the holiness of Christ-peace be to Him? Was He accustomed to drink wine, or not?' All the priests answered at once in chorus, as though I had asked a

URGING THE RENEWAL OF THE TAX ON

THE HOPE THAT AMERICANS MAY BE OBLIGED

onsiderable importance to the lumbermen of New-York, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan has been set on foot here. For five and twenty years, from 1866 to 1890, Canada imposed an export duty on logs going to the United States From 1866 to 1856 a duty of \$1 per thousand feet was levied on pine logs, from 1886 to 1888 the duty was \$2, from November, 1888, to July, 1889, it was \$3, and from July, 1889, to the adoption of the McKinley act in 1890 it was put back to \$2. An export duty was also levied on spruce logs. The duties, which were subject to regulation not by Parliament, but by order in council, that is to say, of the will of the Cabinet. were repealed when the McKinley bill became law, because that bill, while reducing the United States duty on sawn white nine lumber from \$2 to \$1, provided that there should be no reduction for lumber coming from a country which imposed export duties on pine or spruce logs. Sir John Macdonald abolished the Canadian export duty on logs, therefore, in order that the Canadian lumbermen might get the benefit of the reduced American duty on sawn lumber; and every one

The export duty had been imposed by Canada with the object of compelling American lumbermen to manufacture in Canada the logs obtained from their limits in Canada. The Canadian lumbermen also believed, not without reason, that by harassing the American lumbermen in this way, the American lumbermen would be deterred from purchasing limits on this side of the line. Hence they themselves, not having to bid against American competitors at Government sales, would stand a good chance of getting chean limits. But the remarkable part of the story is this, that down to the present time Canada has imported a much larger quantity of saw logs from the United States than the United States have imported from Canada, and, of course, she has been able to buy them without Laving to pay any American export duty, export duties being contrary to the Contitution of the United States. Not to go further back, the American import of logs from Canada btween 1880 and 1888 was valued at \$2,350,000 whilst the Canadian import from the United States during the same period was worth not less than \$9,000,000. Some have placed it at \$11,-Logs are brought from Minnesota down the Rainy and Red Rivers to Canadian sawmills at Rat Portage and Winnipeg, and from Maine down the St. John River to the sawmills in the Province of New-Brunswick. The American logs cut in New-Brunswick are shipped as lumber

ported at any price. They forget the illimitable supply of yellow pine in the Southern States.

JOURNAL OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

manners and customs.
"In an art exhibition of London," wrote the Shah.

dens nor give a man u ride.' We both laughed.

answered at once in chorus, as though I had asked a peculiar question, 'Of course He was accustomed to drink wine. He even made wine.' Then I spoke again as follows: 'Was He accustomed to make the wine for Himself!' All answered: 'In most cases, for others.' That was beautiful."

The journal ends with the following words: "I made this journal ends with the following words: "I made this journal in the year 1306 and in the month of Zi-habi (July.) I passed through Austro-Hungary, where flows the blue Danube, and where the women are as beautiful as lilles."

GAMBLING IN BELGIUM.

Some years ago one of the leading members of

SPA AND OSTEND RIVALS OF MONTE CARLO.

the international society for the suppression of the public gambling establishment at Monte Carlo, who was aware of my personal acquaintance with Leopold of Belgium, requested me to obtain from His Majesty for publication an expression of sympathy with the object which the association had in view. It was with some reluctance that I complied with his wishes. On mentioning the matter to the King, during the course of an audience which he subsequently granted me at Brussels, he looked at me in a quizzical kind of way for a few sec-onds, and then responded to my request with an inquiry as to whether the Frince of Wales had given any token of approval of the movement for which I was asking his sympathy. I was forced to confess that I had not made any attempt to secure the views of my future Sovereign upon the subject, and then, with a merry twinkle in his eye, the King turned off the conversation into the direction of the matter in which he is the most interested, namely, the Congo Free State. My dipomatic training having taught me how to take a hint, especially when it is given by one of the Anointed of the Lord, I made no attempt to revert to the question of the suppression of the gambling tables at Monte Carlo

At the time I was inclined to attribute the dislike of the King to give any expression to his opinons on the subject of gambling tables to the fact that as a pleasure-loving man of the world of singular breadth of character, he objected to a move ment which appeared in his eyes to partake of the nature of a Puritanical interference with the individual pastimes of his fellow-creatures. But in view of the recent events that have taken place in connection with the gambling at the Casino of Ostend and Spa, I am inclined to believe that the King was desirous to avoid interfering with the prosperity of the two principal watering places of his small Kingdom In 1871 the Belgian authorities definitely and officially closed the officially licensed public gam-

bling establishment at Spa and Ostend, following, 11

this respect, the example of the German Government which had a few months previously abolished the public tables at Baden Baden, Wiesbaden, Homburg and Aix-la-Charelle. Before long, lowever, a number of clubs, falsely described as private," sprung up at Ostend, Spa, Blankenberghe, Namur, Dinant, and other places, where gambling was carried on just the same as before, with this difference, however, that whereas the public gambling tables had been subjected to the most stringent Government inspection, the private clubs were not. These clubs are open to anybody and everybody. Thus, for instance, at Ostend, there are at least a dozen in the town besides the one which is located at the Casino. The clubs in the town have nothing sly or secret about them. One is in the market place with an open door and a big brass plate at the side of it informing all that a social reunion is held every night within Anybody who likes can enter, a secretary or clerk at the door makes a pretence of inscribing whatever name one may choose to give him on a register, and the visitor becomes forthwith a member of the club for the space of twelve months without any kind of introduction, fee or formality being required. Another club of the same kind has inscribed on the front of the house which it occupies in large gilt letters the words, "The Cercle Gudule." At the latter the game is invariably ecarte. The players sit in the middle of a long table facing each other. At one end of the table is seated one of the officials of the club, who keeps the book with the list of names of members desiring to play. Directly a game is over he calls the names from the list, and the beaten player who vishes to retire is replaced by another, or, in the case of banque ouverte, the losing player is instantly changed at the end of each game. By the side of the two players, between them and the official above mentioned, sit two other of the club offcials whose duty it is to enter all bets, to receive and pay the money in notes, gold and five-france pieces, to shuffle the cards, to hold the pack not in use, and generally to see fair play. Large crowds usually stand behind each player's chair betting on the play. Considerable sums change hands here every night. Not content with establishing in these so-

called clubs gambling tables that are practically public, the hell-keepers have actually had the audacity to establish themselves in the municipally-owned Casinos of Ostend and Spa; establishments which belong to the respective towns. They have coolly requested the municipal managers of the ensines to lease them certain of larger rooms of the building for the alleged purpose of establishing a private club there for the senefit of the strangers stopping at the place. That the municipal authorities are perfectly aware of the use to which the rooms thus hired are destined, is manifest from the fact that the lessees of the gambling tables at the Casino of Osteno pay no less than \$100,000 per annum for the use of the three rooms in which gambling is publicly carried on during the Ostend season, a period limited to about four months in the year.

The municipality of Spa receives in the same manner \$80,000 for the use of the suite of rooms in the Casigo, which are leased to the managers of the so-called Cerele des Etrangers, or Strangers' Club, who run the gambling tables there. According to a report just furnished to the Government by a commission of the Belgian Senate appointed to inquire into the matter, the net profits of the managers of the gambling estab lishment in the Spa Casino amount to nearly two millions of francs per season, whereas the gambling tables at the Ostend Casino yield to their owners, according to the latters' own admission, no less than three millions of francs.

I may add that the cambling tables both in
the Spa Casino and in that of Ostend are open
all right, frequently until nine o'clock in the
morning.

Moved by several disgraceful scandals which have, during the last summer, drawn public at-tention to the gambling at the Casinos of Spa and

Moved by several disgraceful scandals which have, during the last summer, drawn public attention to the gambling at the Casinos of Spa and Ostend, the Belgian Senate has recently been discussing the policy of enacting a law whereby municipalities and public officials of very kind are prohibited under the penalty of fine and imprisonment from leasing any portion of the communal property under their control for gambling purposes, and holding them criminally responsible it any gambling is done on the premises. It is improbable, however, that the projected measure will become law. For already the inhabitants of Spahave addressed to the Government a petition bearing the signatures of nearly the entire population; including those of the Mayor, of the Municipal Council of the town, and of the Senators and Parliamentary Deputies of the district, protesting against the bill, and urgently demanding the restoration of the public gamblins tables as they existed prior to their legal abolition in 1871.

A couple of weeks ago the Government authorfites, moved doubtless by the attention which the Senate is devoting to the subject, made a raid upon the gambling tables at the Ostend Casino. A body of police suddenly invaded those rooms of that establishment which are devoted to gambling, and found some eighty or a hundred players engaged in baccarat and trente et quarante. The play, which was very high, was only temporarily stopped, however, and the police, after carefully examining all the books of the so-called club as well as the cards, departed without either confiscating the money or making any arrests. According to the published accounts of the incidents, the police appear to have reported that "no irregularities were discovered." It is somewhat difficult to understand what irregularities fifey expected to find, since unfair play at baccarat does not necessarily leave its mark on the pack. Indeed, the so-called police raid seems to have done infinitely more harm than good. For, whereas until now the Government has been abl